of power, a wholsome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

COOT. *n. s.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotes*, French.] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. s.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill. A *cob* of cherrystones for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

COʹPAL. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPAʹRCENARY. *n. s.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In the descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale's History of Common Law.*

COPAʹRCENER. *n. s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called parceners; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPAʹRCENY. *n. s.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal share of coparceners. *Philips's World of Words.*

COPAʹRTNER. *n. s.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner?* *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* ix. *l.* 825.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

COPAʹRTNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *copartner.*] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, and no sons, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale's History of Common Law.*

COʹPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cope.*] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

COPAʹYVA. *n. s.* [It is sometimes written *copivi*, *copivi*, *cotayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba.*] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. s.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increast. *Spenser.*

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* vi. *l.* 215.

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakespeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;
Yet I am noble as the adversary I come to *cope*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed.

In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with*, signifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing else, with another.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *copes with* death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakespeare.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milt. P. R.*

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal fool thou *cop'st* with. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Thou art e'en as just a man,
As e'er my conversation *coped* withal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COʹPEL. See COPPEL.

COʹPESMATE. *n. s.* [perhaps for *cupsmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copesmate* he had found. *Hubberd's Tale.*

COʹPIER. *n. s.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison on Ancient Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

COʹPING. *n. s.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 415.

COʹPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

COʹPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addis.*

COʹPIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *copious*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

COʹPIST. *n. s.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.

COʹPLAND. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

COʹPPED. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose *copped* like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COʹPPEL. *n. s.* [This word is variously spelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which

which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. s.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable state, but in small quantities. In the state of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have some in England little inferior to the finest Swedish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

COʹPPER. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 848.

COPPER-NOSE. *n. s.* [*copper* and *nose.*] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and, in progress of time, make *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wiseman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression: distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. s.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This sort is like those now wrought at the *copper-works*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COʹPPERAS. *n. s.* [*kopperose*, Dut. *couperose*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. When the boiling is finished, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many respects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is used in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

COʹPPERSMITH. *n. s.* [*copper* and *smith.*] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

COʹPPERWORM. *n. s.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COʹPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPPICE. *n. s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse.*] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The willows and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. s.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust.*] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COʹPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPSE. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

COʹPULA. n. s. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *looks* are *dear.*

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon, Essay* 40.

To COʹPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COPULAʹTION. *n. s.* [from *copulate.*] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneft. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *sect.* 11.

COʹPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride: Cæsar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold *nor* jewels will purchase immortality, *Watts's Logick.*

COPY. *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin. *Quod culpiam facta est* copia *exscribendi*. *Junius* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He stept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, *a good or fair copy.*

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *sect.* 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. s.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COʹPY-HOLD. *n. s.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other,

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